

The Gazette.

VOL. XXXV

STEVENS POINT, WIS., AUG. 7, 1912.

NO. 4

NO STRING ON OUR DOGS

Council Does Not Propose to Have Them Tied Up—Held a Long and Lively Session Last Evening.

When the roll was called last evening at the August meeting of the council, Guy Rogers acting as clerk pro tem, because of the illness of City Clerk Vosburgh, all members answered to their names. A resolution by Ald. Abb providing for the laying of a sewer from Main street on Fremont street north to the new hospital building, was read and adopted upon motion of Ald. Schenk, all voting in favor except Ald. McDonald and Sparks.

Another resolution by Ald. Abb providing for the laying of a six inch water main along the same route, including two hydrants. Mayor Walters said he was not in favor of this, as he believed the hospital can be supplied by a system of pumps and a tank, rather than to have the city go to the expense of maintaining two hydrants at \$30 per year each indefinitely.

Ald. Abb said he differed with his honor, that not only the hospital, but other property in the vicinity, is entitled to fire protection such as this would give, and he thought the hydrant on the Normal grounds could be moved so that the city would have to pay for but one. Supt. Johns of the water company stated that the latter hydrant is private property, owned and maintained by the state.

T. H. Hanna addressed the council in behalf of the water extension, saying it is absolutely impossible to get wells on the hospital grounds to supply its wants, and the city should furnish protection to this property, which has been erected by the generous citizens of Stevens Point, and the council should not hesitate at the expense of \$60 per year. The taxpayers will not object, as they never do when they know their money is judiciously spent.

When Mr. Hanna finished Mayor Walters said that he would withdraw his objections, that he had been convinced that the extension should be put in, and Ald. Abb's resolution was put and adopted by all voting in favor except McDonald and Sparks.

Ald. Schenk offered a resolution setting forth that as the general fund has been overdrawn about \$1,000, that the sum of \$3,000 be borrowed from the sinking fund and \$3,000 from the street improvement fund, raised to improve highways on the outskirts of the city, the same to be repaid when the sewer bonds now on hand are sold.

Ald. Atwell declared that this action is irregular and illegal, and asked Comptroller Rogers how much money is in the different funds of the city. The latter stated that the books of the treasurer and clerk are not kept so that he could answer this question. Mr. Atwell said that for a number of years in the past, to his knowledge, this could be ascertained from the books, and was surprised that the city business is run in so slipshod a manner, and he believed an auditor should be engaged. Treasurer Boyer stated that the bank keeps an account of the different funds, and he can ascertain how much is in certain funds from his bank books.

The resolution ordering the transfer of the \$11,000 was adopted by all voting in favor except Atwell and Port. Residents on S. Third and Water streets asked that the macadam be sprinkled with oil, and a motion was made to have the petition referred to the street committee, with power to act. This brought another protest from Ald. Atwell, who declared that he would prevent the payment of the order for the oil when the bill is presented, if there is not money in the fund to pay it. Thereupon there was lively tilt between the Mayor and the aldermen. Ald. McDonald, Abb and others also having something to say, after which the motion was put and carried.

The comptroller's report showed that \$50.62 had been paid for paper audited during the past month. John Okray asked that a price be set on the property owned by the city, corner of Washington and Meadow streets, and the matter was referred to the comptroller, mayor and clerk, they to advertise for two weeks, but Ald. Abb objected to disposing of this or other property owned by the city.

A communication from the Wisconsin Aid Firemen's Association recommending the adoption of the "two alarm system," was laid on the table, and a petition from N. Jacobs asking that a pipe and catch basin be put in so as to drain Crooked Way, was referred to the street committee.

A communication from Comptroller Rogers to Wm. Larson, superintendent of the county poor farm, was answered, the latter, who said they have accommodations for 15 men and 8 women; that they now have 6 men and women, but the cost of maintenance per capita cannot be ascertained until a report is prepared this fall. No allowance is made for work done by inmates. The letter was placed on file.

L. J. Pierson, manager of the Milwaukee Sandstone Co., presented a communication saying they would make a free of charge sufficient crushed stone to use on one block on the proposed extension on Clark street, east Fremont, the city to pay for the car and tear on the crusher, as they are anxious to have a test made of their stone here in connection with a dressing. Jas. Mainland, superintendent of the lighting company, offered to donate the tar, together with services of an expert putting it on, if the city were accepted.

The fiscal year of the city begins on the 1st, according to an opinion from City Attorney Owen, who also maintains that the city cannot demand surety from liquor dealers when licenses are granted, as the law provides for licensees; the only question is as to

the approval of the sureties.

An ordinance providing for the laying of electric light, telephone and other wires underground, the same to go into effect not later than Aug. 1, 1913, was read. Ald. Wallace said that after talking with members of the Retail Merchants Association, he wished to have the territory limits to extend only on Main street to the east side of Union street, on S. Third street to south side of Clark and on Strong's avenue to south side of Clark. The matter of putting in ornamental lights was then brought up, and speaking for the association, Adam Kuhl said that our merchants are in favor of this mode of lighting on the business streets, but no definite action has been taken. The passage of the ordinance, on motion of Ald. Abb, was then deferred until a definite proposition is made, Ald. Schenk and Wallace voting against delay.

An ordinance setting forth the duties of the sealer of weights and measures, to be appointed, was read and unanimously adopted. An ordinance providing for the licensing of autos, hacks and other vehicles was introduced, read and laid on the table. A like fate awaited an ordinance wherein it was proposed to have dog owners keep their pets tied up, but the copy that had been prepared could not be found. Ald. Abb and Wallace spoke of the injustice of such a law, and declared it could not be enforced.

The street committee was authorized to advertise for bids for doing the proposed improvements on Clark street, and the same committee was given authority to purchase a tank of oil for street sprinkling, and in fact the tank has been here for several days.

Ald. Atwell moved that the clerk and comptroller prepare a statement showing the orders issued since the beginning of the fiscal year, Jan. 1, 1912, from the various funds as levied and collected in the tax budget, so that we may know the condition of the city finances. The motion was carried. Ald. Abb moved that 24-inch piping be used in the balance of the South Side sewer extension, but Ald. Atwell voted in opposition, being opposed to any change in the original plans. The matter of securing an auditor to look over the city books was referred to the city attorney to report at the next meeting, after which the council adjourned at 10:45.

MUSIC WHILE YOU WAIT.

O. H. Christenson, proprietor of the 5 and 10 cent store in the Walker block, wishes to announce that he has installed a piano in his store and music will be furnished during each day and on Saturday evenings. All packages amounting to \$1 or over are delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Thursday's Band Concert.

The following program of six pieces will be rendered by the Union band at their weekly concert at court house park tomorrow evening:

March—"The Explorer".....Johnston
Overture—"Spring Maid".....Reinhart
Waltzes—"Rose Leaves".....Brown
Medley—"Broadway Review".....Lampe
Intermezzo—"At the Ragtime Ball".....Monaco
March—"Our Glorious Nation".....Miller

To Have Appendix Removed.

Rev. H. J. Ehr left here the first of the week for Milwaukee to attend the silver jubilee of the reverend mother of the Order of St. Francis. He will then go to Green Bay and be operated upon for appendicitis by Dr. Minahan, one of Wisconsin's best known surgeons. Father Ehr had an attack of this ailment some months ago, and although he fully recovered from its effects, he has concluded to have the useless appendix removed. His parishioners and hundreds of other friends hope and pray for a favorable outcome.

A PROSPEROUS FARMER

City Man Goes to Eau Claire Township and Makes Howling Success as Tiller of the Soil.

There is no more prosperous section of Portage county than the northern portion of Eau Claire township, one evidence of which is noted in the fine homes, barns and other buildings on the farms in that section. Nearly every farmer in that township can boast of big crops this season but there is none more entitled to the pennant than a recent resident of this city, A. E. Dafeo.

Early last spring Mr. Dafeo bought the Daniel Corlett farm, which, together with land which he then owned, made a tract of nearly seven hundred acres. Between 200 and 300 acres were put into crops this season, including 40 acres of corn, 15 or more of potatoes and other large fields of oats and rye. He has just finished harvesting timothy hay and fully 200 tons of this valuable fodder are now safely stored in his barns.

Mr. Dafeo is not given to boasting but he has special reason to feel a just pride when gazing across his immense field of corn. Every stalk is at least eight feet in height and if the weather continues favorable for another couple of weeks he will be able to harvest thousands of bushels of this superior food for animals.

Besides doing general farming on a big scale, our former esteemed citizen pays special attention to the stock business, he being the owner of many head of fancy hogs, some twenty Short-horn milch cows, twenty-two calves and yearlings and six horses which are beauties. The old ragtime, "Everybody Works But Father," isn't a favorite song on the Dafeo farm, as nobody on this ranch labors longer hours each day and puts them in to better advantage than the "old man."

MARRIES CHIPPEWA MAN DOSE WAS A FATAL ONE

Miss Georgia Barrows Becomes Wife of Shoe Merchant in Northern City—Wedded Here Tuesday.

One of the jolliest wedding celebrations that has taken place in Stevens Point for a long time was held at Geo. L. Barrows' home on Shaurette street Tuesday. The occasion was the marriage of his younger daughter, Miss Georgia Louise, to Frederick C. Pitsch of Chippewa Falls. This important ceremony which joined "two hearts as one" was performed by Rev. W. J. Rice at St. Stephen's parsonage at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning, when the attendants were Miss Leda Barrows, sister of the bride, and Fred Engen of Eau Claire. The party then returned to the bride's home, where congratulations and good wishes were extended and breakfast served, covers being laid for a company of twenty-eight. Music was furnished during the repast by Weber's orchestra. The rooms were prettily decorated in pink and white and baskets of sweet peas ornamented the dining tables.

Miss Georgia's gown was of white embroidered voile and she wore a picture hat to match. Her sister was dressed in chiffon over pink messaline. Mr. and Mrs. Pitsch left on the 2:55 p. m. train for a short stay in Milwaukee and Chicago. They are expected here for a brief visit before going to their future home at Chippewa Falls, where Mr. Pitsch is a prosperous shoe merchant.

The bride had been almost a life-long resident of Stevens Point, graduating from our High school and Normal. For the past three years she had been employed as teacher in the Chippewa schools. Of an especially happy, amiable disposition, she is the friend of all who know her and we are sure that no bride has ever gone from Stevens Point with more well wishes for a life of happiness and contentment.

Mr. Pitsch is a fine appearing young man and one who is highly regarded in his home town. Among the guests present at the wedding from a distance were Mrs. Henry Kuntz of Chippewa Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boeger and Mrs. Louise Johns of Watertown, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Engen of Eau Claire, Miss Eva Bernier of Wausau, Miss Mary Mohle of Chicago, Miss Annie Pitsch of Chippewa Falls, Miss Fay Ayer of Galesburg, Ill.

Public Library Notes.

The following list of new books, for the girls and boys, have been added to the children's room this week:

Hall—Handicraft for handy boys.
Innes—Our little Danish cousin.
Altschuler—Quest of the four.
Cody—Elmer's junior hop.
Coffin—My days and nights on the battlefield.
Virgil—Story of the Aeneid, by Brooks.
Dimock—Dick among the lumberjacks.
Thomas—Welsh fairy book.
Hopkins—Indian book.
Beach—Annals first classman.
Brown—Four Gordons.
Samuels—Story of gold and silver.

Quinn-Sawyer Nuptials.

Thos. Fred Quinn and Miss Mary Sawyer, both of Neenah, were married at the Catholic church at Waupaca on Tuesday of last week, Rev. Wm. P. Mortel officiating. The groom, who is better known among his friends as Fred Quinn, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Quinn, formerly of this city but now of Neenah, and he has been in the restaurant business with his brother during the past four years. The bride, we are assured, is a most excellent young lady, and friends of the groom in Stevens Point will wish both a long and contented married life.

He Is a Busy Man.

W. E. Ule of this city is an exceptionally busy man these days. Besides raising and rebuilding the dam at the Biran paper mills, he has a crew at work for the Consolidated Paper Co. at Grand Rapids, has a contract with the Power and Lighting Co. at Wausau, is building a new dam for the Wausau Paper Co. at Brokaw, and is making repairs for the paper mill company at Oconto Falls. But Mr. Ule is an active man and able to give attention to all of his contracts whenever his presence is demanded.

MORE FINISH COURSES

Additional Names of Elementary and Full Course Graduates From Stevens Point Normal.

A list of elementary and full course students who received certificates or diplomas at the close of the Normal summer session a few days ago is given herewith:

- ELEMENTARY.
- Myrtle Cook, Knapp.
M. Edna Cook, Knapp.
Ruth Irene Ross, Stevens Point.
Myrtle T. N. Peterson, Scandinavia.
- FULL COURSE.
- Jeanette Welsh, Loyal.
Kathryn M. Gwin, Loyal.
Agnes Tuft, Stevens Point.
Kate Belle Pyatt, Plains, Montana.
Meta Fluck, Washburn.
Florence Forsythe, Green Bay.
Gusta Quisen, Scandinavia.
Lila Elizabeth Blank, Sparta.
Janet Johnson, Abbotsford.
Marie Poser, Columbus.
R. B. E. Woodworth, Stevens Point.
Leda Otto, Berreema, Mich.
Gertrude Maas, Milwaukee.
Rose Weltman, Stevens Point.

Visitors From Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Green and two daughters, Misses Marion and Harriett, of Chicago, arrived in the city Saturday evening and remained until Monday afternoon visiting among their many friends. They were on their way to the Waupaca lakes for an outing of a couple of weeks. Mr. Green, who is engaged in the wholesale iron business in Chicago, is a former Stevens Point resident and president of the Old White School Association. He is anxious for another reunion of the members of that famous organization, and while he realizes that it is too late to complete plans for this season, he is desirous for a gathering of some kind next year, if nothing more extensive than a picnic and social session to last for a day or two. Plans will no doubt be formulated early in the season and carried to a successful issue.

Buys Watkins Rights.

Max Smith, a resident of Stevens Point for many years and an interior decorator of ability, has traded his residence property at 611 Ellis street for a traveling outfit and territorial rights owned by Geo. Fancher at Columbus, Ohio. The latter gentleman had represented the Watkins Realty Co. in that section for several years. He and his mother, Mrs. O. L. Fancher, and Mr. Smith expect to leave for the east tomorrow, where George will devote the next few weeks to introducing his successor among his patrons. Mrs. Fancher and son will then return to Stevens Point for a short stay before going to Spokane, Wash. Their daughters and sisters, Mrs. W. E. Allen and Mrs. Geo. Geissler, have resided in that city the past few years and the other members of the family may decide to remain in the west. The Ellis street property, which consists of a lot and an eight room house, is offered for sale.

THE PARTY CANDIDATES

List of Those Whose Names Will Appear on Ballot for Primary Election, Sept. 3d.

Following is a list of candidates for assembly and county officers whose nomination papers were filed in the office of the county clerk on or before last Saturday, and whose names will appear on the primary ballot Sept. 3d:

DEMOCRATS.

Member of Assembly—Patrick H. Cashin, H. L. Kellogg.
County Clerk—John F. Kubisiak.
County Clerk—Chris W. Rickman.
Register of Deeds—Thomas J. Pitt, William J. Delaney.
County Treasurer—James W. Pierce.
Clerk of Court—Earl P. Kelly.
Coroner—Adam R. Boyer.

REPUBLICANS.

Member of Assembly—Don C. Hall, W. A. Watson.
District Attorney—D. I. Sicklesteel, W. E. Atwell.
County Clerk—A. E. Bourn.
Clerk of Court—Frank H. Timm.
County Treasurer—Geo. F. Hebard, A. F. Elze.
Sheriff—John A. Berry, Carl O. Dorrud, Charles Hammon, George A. Sutherland, Thomas J. Coan, Dee Jay Kelsey.
Coroner—Harry D. Boston.
Register—A. F. Wyatt, Frank Boyanowski.
Surveyor—J. F. Maxfield.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

Member of Assembly—James T. Bryan.
Sheriff—John Cater.
Clerk of Court—James Beesley.
County Clerk—M. E. Hetzel.
County Treasurer—S. W. Andrews.
Register—Ira Barker.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Member of Assembly—L. P. Schueller.
Register—Peter Lund.
Treasurer—Carl G. Foerster.
County Clerk—John Hebal.
Sheriff—Charles Kaukasie.

Peaches for Canning at Frank's.

A car load of peaches has just been received by me direct from Dardanell, Ark. They are put up in baskets, a full bushel in every basket, and will be sold for \$2. If you want any for canning, buy now. E. Frank.

Parish Picnic Today.

The annual parish picnic of the Church of the Intercession is being held at Mrs. G. B. Clark's camp, north of the Wisconsin River Paper Co. mills today. Mrs. R. A. Cook, Mrs. S. F. Bailey and Miss Kate Ball, wardens of the three church guilds, had been very busy for a few days as the committee on arrangements. About fifty, young and old, went down by the Green Bay train this morning and others traveled in autos and other vehicles.

Their Hats in the Ring.

Two of our esteemed personal friends, D. D. Conway of Grand Rapids and Judge R. B. Salter of Colby, are candidates for assembly in our neighboring counties of Wood and Clark, respectively. Both are good Democrats, will have no party opposition in the primaries and should be successful in the November contest.

Two former Stevens Pointers are candidates for office on the Prohibition ticket in Marathon county—T. L. Martin of Wausau for assembly in the 2d district, and Anton Karcz of Hatley for county clerk. If Theron and "Tony" had cast their lot with the Democrats of Marathon, and had been fortunate enough to be chosen as standard bearers for these positions, a crown of victory would await them.

PAVING BLOCK CONTRACT

Milwaukee Sandstone Co. to Furnish 11,000 Square Yards for Use on Streets of Cream City.

L. J. Pierson, manager of the Milwaukee Sandstone Co., owners of the O'Connor quarries just west of the Soc railroad bridge in this city, spent a couple of days last week in Milwaukee and closed a contract which will keep his large force of cutters busy until the close of the season, about Dec. 1st. The local concern will furnish the city of Milwaukee 11,000 square yards of paving blocks, or approximately 250,000 pieces of stone of a uniform height, for use in repaving the streets of Wisconsin's metropolis. Shipments will begin at once and continue at frequent intervals during the next four months.

Other contracts the Sandstone Co. are now filling include some thirty cars of material to the Pabst Brewing Co. for paving the driveways around their immense plant in Milwaukee and which is the highest possible recommendation for the durability of Stevens Point stone. Wagons carrying several tons will be driven over the blocks almost constantly. The Milwaukee Electric railway company ordered forty cars from the local quarries, about one-half of which is shipped, and the Milwaukee Northern interurban line gave an order for seventeen car loads of blocks to be used for paving purposes within the city limits.

Harmonica Society Picnic.

The Harmonica Society will give a picnic next Sunday, Aug. 11th, at the Water Co. grove, to which all are invited. Conveyances will be run to carry passengers and the band will also be there. Supper and refreshments will be served and there will be free attractions going on all the time.

Elks Visit the Rapids.

About fifty Elks left at one o'clock this afternoon on a special train over the Green Bay & Western, for Grand Rapids, where a game of ball is scheduled between Elk teams representing the two cities. A banquet and smoker will be given by the Rapids boys this evening, and the visitors will return via the special, leaving there at 10:30.

Will Teach City Civics.

Arnold Lau, teacher in the High school at Wichita, Kas., arrived in the city Monday evening and expects to remain here about three weeks visiting among many friends. He had spent the first part of vacation at his home at Cedarburg, which time he devoted to a work on municipal civics, in which he will have several classes next year. He will also continue to teach rhetoric, his debating class last year having won three out of four debates in which it took part.

Attended Knights Convention.

N. Jacobs and Edwin Miller returned from Prairie du Chien on Friday last, where they represented the two local branches as delegates to the biennial state convention of Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Nearly two hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, and all were nicely entertained by the people of Prairie du Chien. The former officers were all re-elected. The next meeting, two years hence, will be held at Green Bay.

Selling Much Machinery.

Aug. Piekarski, for many years engaged in business at Junction City but who closed out his interests there a year ago, has again opened up near his old location with a stock of groceries and also deals in farm machinery. He handles the celebrated Acme line of binders, mowers, rakes, etc., and has sold upwards of two car loads this season. As the Junction is surrounded by a rich farming country, the machinery business in that section is bound to expand.

Local News Notes.

Mrs. E. H. Joy and Miss Anna Park are guests of Mrs. W. B. Angelo at Plainfield.

Mrs. G. E. Morrill went to Redgranite this morning for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Pearl Venasky.

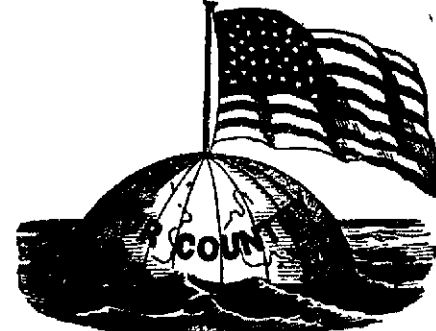
Mr. and Mrs. Late Getman of Harvard, Ill., are visiting at the home of the gentleman's sister, Mrs. Amos Wilson, on Briggs street.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Moran and little son, John, visited his old home here a couple of days this week while returning to Fond du Lac from Minneapolis.

L. F. A. Hein, for the past few years a student in manual training at Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., arrived home this morning for a month's vacation. Since the close of the regular session in June, Leo had been employed as an assistant instructor in the summer school.

County Treasurer's Report.

Report of moneys received and disbursed during the past month:	
Cash in treasury July 1, 1912.....	\$ 49,286.05
Received during the month.....	5,900.93
Total.....	\$ 55,186.98
DISBURSEMENTS	
County orders.....	1,811.58
Road fund orders.....	7,710.30
County Supt. Salary.....	75.00
Soldiers' Relief orders.....	16.00
Court orders.....	157.80
Poor farm.....	500.00
State treasurer.....	127.12
Draft.....	34.00
L. P. Moon, pub. adm.....	84.00
Telephone rent.....	8.70
Reports on vital statistics.....	476.60
Postage.....	1.00
Total.....	\$ 10,417.25
In Bank.....	\$44,138.94
Cash on hand.....	10.95
Balance in treasury Aug. 1, 1912.....	\$44,149.79



STEVENS POINT, WIS., AUGUST 7, 1912.

MR. TAFT ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

President's Speech to Senator
Root and His Committee.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES DEFINED

**Achievements of the Republican Party
In This and Previous Adminis-
trations Lauded—Agitation by
Democrats and Progressives
Is Denounced.**

Washington, Aug. 1.—President Taft today was formally notified of his nomination by the Republican convention in Chicago, and formally accepted the honor. The committee, headed by Senator Root, called on the president at the White House. Mr. Taft's speech of acceptance was carefully prepared for use as a campaign document. It was in part as follows:

Mr. Root and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

I accept the nomination which you tender. I do so with profound gratitude to the Republican party, which has thus honored me twice. I accept it as an approval of what I have done under its mandate, and as an expression of confidence that in a second administration I will serve the public well. The issue presented to the convention, over which your chairman presided with such a just and even hand, made a crisis in the party's life. A faction sought to force the party to violate a valuable and time-honored national tradition by entrusting the power of the presidency for more than two terms to one man, and that man, one whose recently avowed political views would have committed the party to radical proposals involving dangerous changes in our present constitutional form of representative government and our independent judiciary.

Achievements of the Party.
This occasion is appropriate for the expression of profound gratitude at the victory for the right which was won at Chicago. By that victory, the Republican party was saved for future usefulness. It has been the party through which substantially all our progress and development in our country's history in the last fifty years has been finally effected. It carried the country through the war which saved the Union, and through the greenback and silver crazes to a sound gold basis, which saved the country's honor and credit. It fought the Spanish war and successfully solved the new problems of our island possessions. It met the incidental evils of the enormous trade expansion and extended combinations of capital from 1897 until now by a successful crusade against the attempt of concentrated wealth to control the country's politics and its trade. It enacted regulatory legislation to make the railroads the servants and not the masters of the people. It has enforced the anti-trust laws until those who were not content with anything but monopolistic control of various branches of industry are now acquiescent in any plan which shall give them scope for legitimate expansion and assure them immunity from reckless prosecution.

The list of legislative enactments for the uplifting of those of our people suffering a disadvantage in their social and economic relation to others enacted by the Republican party in this and previous administrations is a long one, and shows the party sensitive to the needs of the people under the new view of governmental responsibility.

Public Mind Inflamed.
After mentioning in some detail these enactments under the Republican administrations, Mr. Taft continued:

In the work of rousing the people to the danger that threatened our civilization from the abuses of concentrated wealth and the power it was likely to exercise, the public imagination was wrought upon and a reign of sensational journalism and unjust and unprincipled muckraking has followed, in which much injustice has been done to honest men. Demagogues have seized the opportunity further to inflame the public mind and have sought to turn the peculiar conditions to their advantage.

Looks Like Socialism.
In the ultimate analysis, I fear, the equal opportunity which those seek who proclaim the coming of so-called social justice involves a forced division of property, and that means socialism. In the abuses of the last two decades it is true that ill-gotten wealth has been concentrated in some undeserving hands, and that if it were possible to redistribute it on any equitable principle to those from whom it was taken without adequate or proper compensation it would be a good re-

sult to bring about. But this is obviously impossible and impracticable. All that can be done is to treat this as one incidental evil of a great expansive movement in the material progress of the world and to make sure that there will be no recurrence of such evil.

In this regard we have made great progress and reform, as in respect to secret rebates in railways, the improper conferring of public franchises, and the immunity of monopolizing trusts and combinations. The misfortunes of ordinary business, the division of the estates of wealthy men at their death, the chances of speculation which undue good fortune seems often to stimulate, operating as causes through a generation, will do much to divide up such large fortunes. It is far better to await the elimination of this evil by natural causes than to attempt what would soon take on the aspect of confiscation or to abolish the principle and institution of private property and to change to socialism. Socialism involves the taking away of the motive for acquisition, saving, energy, and enterprise, and a futile attempt by committees to apportion the rewards due for productive labor. It means stagnation and retrogression. It destroys the mainspring of human action that has carried the world on and upward for 2,000 years.

Opponents Offer No Remedy.

I do not say that the two gentlemen who now lead, one the Democratic party and the other the former Republicans who have left their party, in their attacks upon existing conditions, and in their attempt to satisfy the popular unrest by promises of remedies, are consciously embracing socialism. The truth is that they do not offer any definite legislation or policy by which the happy conditions they promise are to be brought about, but if their promises mean anything, they lead directly toward the appropriation of what belongs to one man, to another. The truth is, my friends, both those who have left the Republican party under the inspiration of their present leader, and our old opponents, the Democrats, under their candidate, are going in a direction they do not definitely know, toward an end they can not definitely describe, with but one chief and clear object, and that is of acquiring power for their party by popular support through the promise of a change for the better. What they clamor for is a change. They ask for a change in government so that the government may be restored to the people, as if this had not been a people's government since the beginning of the constitution. I have the fullest sympathy with every reform in governmental and election machinery which shall facilitate the expression of the popular will as the short ballot and the reduction in elective offices to make it possible. But these gentlemen propose to reform the government, whose present defects, if any, are due to the failure of the people to devote as much time as is necessary to their political duties, by requiring a political activity by the people three times that which thus far the people have been willing to assume; and thus they propose remedies which, instead of exciting the people to further interest and activity in the government, will tire them into such an indifference as still further to remand control of public affairs to a minority.

Hostility to Judiciary.

Instead of giving us the benefit of any specific remedies for the hardships and evils of society they point out, they follow their urgent appeals for closer association of the people in legislation by an attempt to cultivate the hostility of the people to the courts and to represent that they are in some form upholding injustice and are obstructing the popular will. Attempts are made to take away all those safeguards for maintaining the independence of the judiciary which are so carefully framed in our constitution. These attempts find expression in the policy, on the one hand, of the recall of judges, a system under which a judge whose decision in one case may temporarily displease the electorate is to be deprived at once of his office by a popular vote, a pernicious system embodied in the Arizona constitution and which the Democrats of the house and senate refused to condemn as the initial policy of a new state. The same spirit manifested itself in the vote by Democratic senators on the proposition, first, to abolish the commerce court, and, second, to abolish judges by mere act of repeal, although under the constitution their terms are for life, on no ground except that they did not like some of the court's recent decisions.

Another form of hostility to the judiciary is shown in the grotesque proposition by the leader of former Republicans who have left their party, for a recall of decisions, so that a decision on a point of constitutional law, having been rendered by the highest court capable of rendering it, shall then be submitted to popular vote to determine whether it ought to be sustained.

Again, the Democratic party in congress and convention shows its desire

to weaken the courts by forbidding the use of the writ of injunction to protect a lawful business against the destructive effect of a secondary boycott and by interposing a jury in contempt proceedings brought to enforce its order and decrees. These provisions are really class legislation designed to secure immunity for lawlessness in labor disputes on the part of the laborers, but operating much more widely to paralyze the arm of the court in cases which do not involve labor disputes at all. The hostility to the judiciary and the measures to take away its power and its independence constitute the chief definite policy that can be fairly attributed to that class of statesmen and reformers whose absorption and control the Republican party escaped at Chicago and the Democratic party yielded to at Baltimore.

Such Innovations Rejected.

The Republican party, Mr. Taft continued, stands for none of these innovations. It refuses to make changes simply for the purpose of making a change, and cultivating popular hope that in the change something beneficial, undefined, will take place. The Republican party believes in progress along the lines upon which we have attained progress already.

The president then devoted some time to a review of what has been accomplished during his administration, including a warm defense of the Payne tariff bill. In conclusion he said:

I can not think that the American people, after the scrutiny and education of a three-months' campaign, during which they will be able to see through the fog of misrepresentation and demagoguery, will fail to recognize that the two great issues which are here presented to them are, first, whether we shall retain, on a sound and permanent basis, our popular constitutional representative form of government, with the independence of the judiciary as a necessary key to the preservation of those liberties that are the inheritance of 1,000 years, and, second, whether we shall welcome prosperity which is just at our door by maintaining our present economic business basis and by the encouragement of business expansion and progress through legitimate use of capital.

Appeal to All Conservatives.

I know that in this wide country there are many who call themselves Democrats, who view, with the same aversion that we Republicans do, the radical propositions of change in our form of government that are recklessly advanced to satisfy what is supposed to be popular clamor. They are men who revere the constitution and the institutions of their government with all the love and respect that we could possibly have, men who deprecate disturbance in business conditions, and are yearning for that quiet from demagogic agitation which is essential to the enjoyment by the whole people of the great prosperity which the good crops and the present conditions ought to bring to us. To them I appeal, as to all Republicans, to join us in an earnest effort to avert the political and economic revolution and business paralysis which Republican defeat will bring about.

May we not hope that the great majority of voters will be able to distinguish between the substance of performance and the fustian of promise; that they may be able to see that those who would deliberately stir up discontent and create hostility toward those who are conducting legitimate business enterprises, and who represent the business progress of the country, are sowing dragons' teeth? Who are the people? They are not alone the unfortunate and the weak; they are the weak and the strong, the poor and the rich, and the many who are neither, the wage earner and the capitalist, the farmer and the professional man, the merchant and the manufacturer, the storekeeper and the clerk, the railroad manager and the employee—they all make up the people and they all contribute to the running of the government, and they have not any of them given into the hands of anyone the mandate to speak for them as peculiarly the people's representative. Especially does not he represent them who, assuming that the people are the unfortunate and discontented, would stir them up against the remainder of those whose government alike this is. In other campaigns before this, the American people have been confused and misled and diverted from the truth and from a clear perception of their welfare by specious appeals to their prejudices and their misunderstanding, but the clarifying effect of a campaign of education, the pricking of the bubble of demagogic promise which the discussions of a campaign made possible, have brought the people to a clear perception of their own interests and to a rejection of the injurious nostrums that in the beginning of the campaign, it was then feared, they might embrace and adopt. So may we not expect in the issues which are now before us that the ballots cast in November shall show a prevailing majority in favor of sound progress, great prosperity upon a protective basis, and under true constitutional and representative rule by the people?

ROOSEVELT GIVES PLAN OF BATTLE

Address of the Colonel Before the
Progressive Convention.

PRINCIPLES OF NEW PARTY

Leader Discusses Courts and the People, Control of Trusts, Cost of Living, Tariff and Other Great Issues.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt today addressed the convention of the National Progressive party, sounding the keynote for his followers and laying down the plan of battle to be waged by the new party. He discussed the principles of that party under these twelve subdivisions: The Helplessness of the Old Parties; The Right of the People to Rule; The Courts and the People; Constructive Control of the Trusts; Rights of the Wage-Worker; The Farmer; The Tariff; The High Cost of Living; Currency; Conservation; Alaska and International Affairs.

"The two old parties," he said, "are husks, with no real soul within either, divided on artificial lines, boss-ridden and privilege, controlled, each a jumble of incongruous elements, and neither daring to speak out wisely and fearlessly what should be said on the vital issues of the day." As opposed to this incongruity and insincerity of action he asserted that the National Progressive platform will be "a contract with the people," with definite and concrete provision to be carried out if the people ratify the contract on election day as exactly and honestly "as if it were actually enforceable under the law."

Old Parties Inadequate.

Following is a summary of the colonel's speech:

Neither the Republican nor the Democratic platforms or managers show any adequate recognition of the mighty fact "that we are now in the midst of a great economic evolution." This irresistible movement for economic change and improvement must be guided by "both common sense and the highest ethical standards." In order to prevent reasonable evolution from becoming dangerous revolution. The Democratic party, as is indicated by its present record in congress, lacks the common sense, and the Republican party, by its record of stolen delegates at the Chicago convention, lacks the ethical standards.

Right of the People to Rule.

"The actions of the Chicago convention, and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention, have shown in striking fashion how little the people do rule under our present conditions." In order to assure this popular rule Mr. Roosevelt urged the adoption of presidential primaries, popular election of senators, the short ballot, efficient corrupt practices act, qualified use of the initiative, referendum, and recall. The recall should be applied to administrative officers. Mr. Roosevelt asserted that the adoption of these new methods of political administration is not antagonistic to representative government. "All I desire to do by securing more direct control of the governmental agents and representatives of the people is to give the people the chance to make their representatives really represent them whenever the government becomes misrepresentative instead of representative. I have not come to this way of thinking from closet study or as a mere matter of theory. I have been forced to it by a long experience with the actual conditions of our political life."

The Courts and the People.

Under this head Mr. Roosevelt strongly emphasized the necessity of the sovereign people reserving a check on every branch of public service. He reiterated his now well-known views regarding the courts: "The American people, and not the courts, are to determine their own fundamental policies." This does not mean that the people are to interfere in cases which involve merely questions of justice between individuals except that "means should be devised for making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent judge." But when a judicial decision involves an interpretation of what the people mean by the constitutions which they have framed and laws passed by the people are nullified because the courts say those laws are contrary to the people's will as expressed in their constitution, there must be a "reference to the people of the public effect of such decisions under forms securing full deliberation," to the end that the people may rectify this alleged defect in their constitution by a popular vote having all the force of a constitutional amendment. "Our purpose is not to impugn the courts, but to emancipate them from a position whenever they stand finally in the way of social justice."

The country life commission should be revived with greatly increased power; its abandonment was a severe blow to our people. The welfare of the farmer, is a basic need of this

The propositions I make constitute neither anarchy nor Socialism, but, on the contrary, a corrective for Socialism and an antidote to anarchy."

Constructive Control of Trusts.

In addition to punishment for wrongdoing by the trusts, the imperative demand is effective and complete regulation. "The present conditions of business cannot be accepted as satisfactory." The reason for this is explained, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, by the fact that "those dealing with the subject have attempted to divide into two camps, each as unwise as the other." The tendency of those now in control of the Republican party is to give special privileges to "big business," and to correct the evil of such a course when they become crying, by sporadic lawsuits under the anti-trust law. The tendency of the Democrats, judged both by their record in congress and by the Democratic platform, is to abolish all business of any size or efficiency, on the ground that all bigness is badness, and littleness and weakness a sign of virtue. "What is needed is action directly the reverse of that thus confusedly indicated."

There should be applied to all industrial concerns engaged in interstate commerce in which there is either monopoly or control of the market the principles already adopted "in regulating transportation concerns engaged in such commerce. The anti-trust law should be kept on the statute book to be invoked against every big concern tending to monopoly or guilty of anti-social practices. At the same time a national industrial commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in interstate business—which practically means all of them in this country. This commission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railways by the interstate commerce commission and over the national banks by the controller of the currency, and additional powers if found necessary."

When corporations not submitting themselves to the regulation of the commission or clearly evading or violating its orders are prosecuted under the anti-trust law and convicted, the commission should have the duty of seeing "that the decree of the court is put into effect completely." Only in this way can there be avoided "such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present administration's prosecution of the Standard Oil and the tobacco trusts," a prosecution which has merely resulted in increased prices to the public, injury to the small competitor, and actual financial benefit to the trusts themselves."

Justice to Wage-Workers.

Mr. Roosevelt presented an advanced and comprehensive plan to insure the rights and better conditions for labor. He proposed several specific methods for preserving and improving "our human resources, and therefore our labor power." Wage scales and other labor data should be made public; all deaths, injuries, and diseases due to industrial operation should be reported to the authorities; wage commissions should be established in the nation and state to determine the minimum wage scale in different industries; the federal government should investigate all industries with a view to establishing standards of sanitation and safety; there should be mine and factory inspection according to standards fixed by inter-state agreement or by the federal government; national and state legislation should establish standards of compensation for industrial accidents and deaths and for diseases clearly due to industrial conditions; for the adoption by law of a fair standard of compensation for casualties resulting fatally which shall clearly fix the minimum compensation in all cases; the monetary equivalent of a living wage varies according to local conditions, but should be sufficiently high to make morality possible and to provide for education, recreation, proper care of the children, maintenance during sickness, and reasonable saving for old age; excessive hours of labor should be prohibited for all wage-workers, and night labor of women and children should be forbidden; one day of rest in seven should be provided by law; continuous twenty-four-hour labor should be divided into three shifts of eight hours by law; tenement-house manufacture should be entirely prohibited, and labor camps should be subject to governmental sanitary regulation; all industries employing women and children should be specially subject to government inspection and regulation; insurance funds against sickness, accident, invalidism, and old age should be established by a charge either in whole or in part upon the industries; the suffrage should be granted to women, if for no other reason, to enable workingwomen to combine for their own protection by the use of the ballot.

The Farmer.

"The country life commission should be revived with greatly increased power; its abandonment was a severe blow to our people. The welfare of the farmer, is a basic need of this

nation." The country school should be brought in touch with country life. For this reason the Progressives approve of government co-operation with the farmer to make the farm more productive. Co-operative associations of farmers both for the production and the selling of agricultural products should be encouraged. "So long as the farmer leaves co-operative activities with their profit-sharing to the city man of business, so long will the foundations of wealth be undermined and the comforts of enlightenment be impossible in the country communities."

The Tariff.

On the tariff he said: "I believe in a protective tariff, but I believe in it as a principle approached from a standpoint of the interests of the whole people, and not as a bundle of preferences to be given favorite individuals. It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff-making and of tariff administration." "The first steps should be the creation of a permanent commission of non-partisan experts" of "ample powers" to secure "exact and reliable information." This commission must scientifically determine "the difference in the cost of production here and abroad," the effect on "prices to the consumer," insure full justice to the pay envelope of the wage-earner. The commission must not attempt to encroach on the tariff-making power of congress. It shall report with full publicity and promptly. The tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule to avoid the "staggering blows to business" incident to former general revisions. The effect will be to wipe out the "log-rolling and vote-trading" secured by special interests in the past.

High Cost of Living.

"The cost of living," said Mr. Roosevelt, "has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of most salaries and wages." What is first necessary is "fearless, intelligent, and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made absolutely by a non-partisan body of experts with no prejudice to warp their mind, no private object to serve, who shall recommend any necessary remedy heedless of what interest may be hurt thereby, and caring only for the interests of the people as a whole." The Republicans promise such an inquiry, but their rank dishonesty of action at the Chicago convention "makes their every promise worthless." It is hopeless to turn to the Democratic party for relief, because first the Democratic party "affects to find the entire high cost of living in the tariff," ignoring the patent fact that the problem is worldwide, equally pressing in free-trade England and in highly protected Germany. Moreover, if the Democrats are sincere they must take all duties off the products of the farmer, and we "certainly cannot afford to have the farmer struck down." Various elements, economic, political, and social, were pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt as contributing to the high cost of living. But effective legislation regarding it can only be framed on a comprehensive scale after a thorough, scientific, and prompt inquiry.

The Currency.

Mr. Roosevelt declared that our present bank currency based on government bonds is unscientific and urged the adoption of a system which shall provide "elasticity in the credit and currency necessary for the conduct of business, free from recurring panics." The control of such a system should be in the hands of the government, and must be free from "manipulation by Wall street or the large interests."

Conservation.

Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reaffirmed his well-known policy on the conservation and reclamation of national resources. We must conserve our oil, our forests, our mines, not only for our own benefit but for the benefit of our children, and descendants.

International Affairs.

"In international affairs this country should behave toward other nations exactly as an honorable private citizen behaves towards other private citizens." Our small army should have large efficiency; the navy must be steadily built up until "it proves possible to secure by international agreement a general reduction of armaments." The Panama canal must be fortified. Panama canal tolls on deep-water commerce should be uniform to all nations, including ourselves; American coastwise vessels should pass through the canal free. For this would be no discrimination against foreign nations and would give us reasonable competition with trans-continental railways. No foreign treaty should be entered into which we do not mean to scrupulously observe in every particular.

In conclusion the colonel said, "Surely there never was a fight better worth making than the one in which we are engaged. It little matters what befalls any one of us who for the time being stand in the forefront of the battle. I hope we shall win, and I believe that if we win the people to whom the fight really means we shall win. But win, or lose, we shall not falter."

TELLS OF PARTY'S AIMS AND IDEALS

Speech of Senator Beveridge as
Temporary Chairman of Pro-
gressive Convention.

NEW POLITICAL ERA IN SIGHT

Wiser Statesmanship and Freer Rule
of the People Declared to Be the
Object of the Movement—Le-
gitimate Business Interests
Not to Be Disturbed.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, on assuming the temporary chairmanship of the Progressive national convention, delivered the speech which is recognized as embodying the aims of the new party. His address, in effect, was as follows:

We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a broader liberty, a fuller justice. We stand for social brotherhood as against savage individualism. We stand for an intelligent co-operation instead of a reckless competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a catchword of politics. We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government that represents the people. We battle for the actual rights of man.

The people living in this land of gold are the most daring and resourceful on the globe. Coming from the hardest stock of every nation of the old world their very history in the new world has made Americans a peculiar people in courage, initiative, love of justice and all the elements of independent character.

And, compared with other peoples, we are very few in numbers. There are only ninety millions of us, scattered over a continent. Germany has sixty-five millions packed in a country very much smaller than Texas. The population of Great Britain and Ireland could be set down in California and still have more than enough room for the population of Holland. If this country was as thickly populated as Belgium there would be more than twelve hundred million instead of only ninety million persons within our borders.

As Conditions Should Be.

So we have more than enough to supply every human being beneath the flag. There ought not to be in this republic a single day of bad business, a single unemployed workman, a single unfed child. American business men should never know an hour of uncertainty, discouragement or fear; American workmen never a day of low wages, idleness or want. Hunger should never walk in these thinly peopled gardens of plenty.

And yet in spite of all these favors which providence has showered upon us, the living of the people is the problem of the hour. Hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans find it difficult to get enough to live on. The average income of an American laborer is less than \$500 a year. With this he must furnish food, shelter and clothing for a family.

Women, whose nourishing and protection should be the first care of the state, not only are driven into the mighty army of wage-earners, but are forced to work under unfair and degrading conditions. The right of a child to grow into a normal human being is sacred; and yet, while small and poor countries, packed with people, have abolished child labor, American mills, mines, factories and sweatshops are destroying hundreds of thousands of American children in body, mind and soul.

At the same time men have grasped fortunes in this country so great that the human mind can not comprehend their magnitude. These mountains of wealth are far larger than even that lavish reward which no one would deny to business risk or genius.

On the other hand, American business is uncertain and unsteady compared with the business of other nations. American business men are the best and bravest in the world, and yet our business conditions hamper their energies and chill their courage. We have no permanency in business affairs, no sure outlook upon the business future. This unsettled state of American business prevents it from realizing for the people that great and continuous prosperity which our country's location, vast wealth and small population justifies.

Reforms Projected.

We mean to remedy these conditions. We mean not only to make prosperity steady, but to give to the many who earn it a just share of that prosperity steady, but to give to the who do not earn it to take an unjust share. The progressive motto is "Pass prosperity around." To make human living easier, to free the hands of honest business, to make trade and commerce sound and steady, to protect womanhood, save childhood and restore the dignity of manhood—these are the tasks we must do.

What, then, is the progressive answer to these questions? We are able to give it specifically and concretely. The first work before us is the revival of honest business. For business is nothing but the industrial and trade activities of all the people. Men grow the products of the field, cut ripe timber from the forest, dig metal from

the mine, fashion tools for human use, carry them to the market place and exchange them according to their mutual needs—and this is business.

With our vast advantages contrasted with the vast disadvantages of other nations, American business all the time should be the best and steadiest in the world. But it is not. Germany, with shallow soil, no mines, only a window on the seas and a population more than ten times as dense as ours, yet has a sounder business, a steadier prosperity, a more contented because better cared for people.

What, then, must we do to make American business better? We must do what poorer nations have done. We must end the abuses of business by striking down those abuses instead of striking down business itself.

Present Business Evils.

With the growth of big business came business evils just as great. It is these evils of big business that hurt the people and injure all other business. One of these wrongs is over-capitalization which taxes the people's very living. Another is the manipulation of prices to the unsettlement of all normal business and to the people's damage. Another is interference in the making of the people's laws and the running of the people's government in the unjust interest of evil business. Getting laws that enable particular interests to rob the people, and even to gather criminal riches from human health and life is still another.

An example of such laws is the infamous tobacco legislation of 1902, which authorized the tobacco trust to continue to collect from the people the Spanish war tax, amounting to a score of millions of dollars, but to keep that tax instead of turning it over to the government, as it had been doing. Another example is the shameful meat legislation, by which the beef trust had the meat it sent abroad inspected by the government so that foreign countries would take its product, and yet was permitted to sell diseased meat to our own people. It is incredible that laws like these could ever get on the nation's statute books. The invisible government put them there; and only the universal wrath of an enraged people corrected them when, after years, the people discovered the outrages.

Trust Question Vital.

The people are tired of mock battle with criminal capital. They do not want to hurt business; but they do want to get something done about the trust question that amounts to something. What good does it do any man to read in his morning paper that the courts have "dissolved" the oil trust, and then read in his evening paper that he must thereafter pay a higher price for his oil than ever before? What good does it do the laborer who smokes his pipe to be told that the courts have "dissolved" the tobacco trust and yet find that he must pay the same or a higher price for the same short-weight package of tobacco? Yet all this is the practical result of the suits against these two great trusts in the world.

Rival nations tell their business men that if they do any evil that our business men do, prison bars await them. These rival nations tell their business men that if they issue watered stock, or cheat the people in any way, prison cells will be their homes.

Just this is what all honest American business wants; just this is what dishonest American business does not want; just this is what the American people propose to have; just this the platform, repudiated as it repudiated, pledged the people that we would give them; and just this important pledge the administration, elected on that platform, repudiated as it repudiated the more immediate tariff pledge.

Both these reforms, so vital to honest American business, the Progressive party will accomplish. Neither evil interests nor reckless demagogues can swerve us from our purpose; for we are free from both and fear neither.

We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they can not do. We mean to make our business laws clear instead of foggy—to make them plainly state just what things are criminal and what are lawful. And we mean that the penalty for things criminal shall be prison sentences that actually punish the real offender, instead of money fines that hurt nobody but the people, who must pay them in the end.

No Cause for Alarm to Business.

And then we mean to send the message forth to hundreds of thousands of brilliant minds and brave hearts engaged in honest business, that they are not criminals but honorable men in their work to make good business in this Republic. Sure of victory, we even now say, "Go forward, American business men, and know that behind you, supporting you, encouraging you, is the power and approval of the greatest people under the sun. Go forward, American business men, and feed full the fires beneath American furnaces; and give employment to every American laborer who asks for work. Go forward, American business men, and capture the markets of the world for American trade; and know that on the wings of your commerce you carry liberty throughout the world for American trade; and know Go forward, American business men, and realize that in the time to come it shall be said of you, as it is said of the hand that rounded Peter's Dome, he bulided better than he knew."

The next great business reform we must have to steadily increase American prosperity is to change the method of building our tariffs. The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead

of a political question. Heretofore, we have just done the other thing. That is why American business is upset every few years by unnecessary tariff upheavals and is weakened by uncertainty in the periods between. The greatest need of business is certainty; but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty.

What, then, shall we do to make our tariff changes strengthen business instead of weakening business? Rival protective tariff nations have answered that question. Common sense has answered it. Next to our need to make the Sherman law modern, understandable and just, our greatest fiscal need is a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission.

Spoilers Threatened.

The tariff in politics is the excuse for those sham political battles which give the spoilers their opportunity. The tariff in politics is one of the invisible government's methods of wringing tribute from the people. Through the tariff in politics the beneficiaries of tariff excesses are cared for, no matter which party is "revising."

A tariff high enough to give American producers the American market when they make honest goods and sell them at honest prices, but low enough that when they sell dishonest goods at dishonest prices, foreign competition can correct both evils; a tariff high enough to enable American producers to pay our workmen American wages and so arranged that the workmen will get such wages; a business tariff whose changes will be so made as to reassure business instead of disturbing it—this is the tariff and the method of its making in which the Progressive party believes, for which it does battle and which it proposes to write into the laws of the land.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff laws must be revised immediately in accordance to these principles. At the same time a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission must be fixed in the law as firmly as the interstate commerce commission. Neither of the old parties can do this work. For neither of the old parties believes in such a tariff, and, what is more serious, special privilege is too thoroughly woven into the fiber of both old parties to allow them to make such a tariff. The Progressive party only is free from these influences. The Progressive party only believes in the sincere enactment of a sound tariff policy. The Progressive party only can change the tariff as it must be changed.

The Progressive party believes that the Constitution is a living thing, growing with the people's growth, strengthening with the people's strength, aiding the people in their struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, permitting the people to meet all their needs as conditions change. The opposition believes that the Constitution is a dead form, holding back the people's growth, shackling the people's strength but giving a free hand to malign powers that prey upon the people. The first words of the Constitution are "We are the people" and they declare that the Constitution's purpose is "to form a perfect Union and to promote the general welfare." To do just that is the very heart of the progressive cause.

From certain sources we hear preachments about the danger of our reforms to American institutions. What is the purpose of American institutions? Why was this Republic established? What does the flag stand for? What do these things mean?

They mean that the people shall be free to correct human abuses.

They mean that men, women and children shall not be denied the opportunity to grow stronger and nobler.

They mean that the people shall have the power to make our land each day a better place to live in.

They mean the realities of liberty and not the academics of theory.

For Actual Progress.

They mean the realities of liberty living and not the theoretic of barren disputation.

If they do not mean these things they are as a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

A nation of strong, upright men and women; a nation of wholesome homes, realizing the best ideals; a nation whose power is glorified by its justice and whose justice is the conscience of scores of millions of God-fearing people—that is the nation the people need and want. And that is the nation they shall have.

For never doubt that we Americans will make good the real meaning of our institutions. Never doubt that we will solve, in righteousness and wisdom, every vexing problem. Never doubt, that in the end, the hand from above that leads us upward will prevail over the hand from below that that we are indeed a nation whose God is the Lord.

And, so, never doubt that a braver, fairer, cleaner America surely will come; that a better and brighter life for all beneath the flag surely will be achieved. Those who now scoff soon will pray. Those who now doubt soon will believe.

Not reluctantly then, but eagerly, not with faint hearts but strong, do we now advance upon the enemies of the people. For the call that comes to us is the call that came to our fathers. As they responded so shall we.

"He hath sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat. He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat. Oh, be swift our souls to answer him, be jubilant our feet."

Our God is marching on."

HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Latest News Told
in Briefest and
Best Form.

Washington

The United States Steel corporation is condemned as a gigantic monopoly in restraint of trade and its methods are sternly rebuked in the burden of the report of the Stanley committee, presented to the house at Washington after a year's investigation. Former President Roosevelt is blamed for making the control of the steel trust absolute.

The destitution of American refugees from Mexico now quartered at El Paso resulted in the passage by the senate of a resolution authorizing the war department to spend \$100,000 in transporting them to such points in the United States as they wish to reach.

After a three-hour debate behind closed doors the U. S. senate, by a vote of 51 to 4, adopted the Lodge resolution defining the attitude of the United States in disapproval of the acquisition by foreign interests of any territory on the western hemisphere which might be used as military or naval bases or menace "the approaches" of this country.

The five judges of the United States commerce court will be retained in office as circuit judges by an agreement reached by the house and senate conferees on the legislative executive judicial appropriation bill. The court will be definitely abolished.

The Democrats of the house, aided by most of the insurgent Republicans, by a vote of 156 to 72, passed the Underwood cotton bill, making an average reduction of 50 per cent. below the duties provided in the Payne-Aldrich bill.

The house at Washington voted 145 to 109, to disagree to the senate's amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, continuing the present tariff board in office for another year.

President Taft was formally notified of his nomination by the Republican convention by a committee headed by Senator Root and delivered his speech of acceptance.

Alleged sugar frauds at Philadelphia under investigation by Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham for the past year, have been settled by the payment of nearly \$250,000 to the government by the refining companies involved.

Domestic

Mrs. John L. Crider, sister of Dorcas I. Snodgrass, whose body was found in Dubis creek, Catskill, N. Y., having said she was satisfied there were no suspicious circumstances surrounding the death, county officials have discontinued efforts to solve the mystery.

That the wheat yield of Minnesota and the Dakotas will approximate 265,000,000 bushels this year is the declaration of a Minneapolis milling paper, which states that the present harvest will be the largest on record, 198,000,000 bushels harvested in 1905 previously having been the highest mark.

Alexander Antona, his wife, Annetta Holliday Antona, and their nephew, Angelo Villa, who were arrested at Detroit, pending investigation of the death of Elizabeth Fleming, a servant, were released from custody. It was admitted that there was no evidence to connect them with any wrong doing.

Francis Tracy Tobin, Philadelphia attorney, has asked the house of representatives to impeach Associate Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Tobin alleges that Justice Wright was influenced by the Buck Store & Range company in sentencing Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell to jail recently on a charge of contempt.

A new wage agreement, carrying substantial increases for the 8,000 miners of Wyoming, has been signed by representatives of the operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

Control of the Telluride Power company, capitalized at \$20,000,000 and owning six large hydro-electric plants in Colorado and Utah, has passed into the hands of New York and Cleveland capitalists.

No girl less than sixteen years old may take part in any play in any theater in Minneapolis unless a commission of twelve women, representing that many different organizations, gives permission, under a new law.

"God bless you, gentlemen," cried Mrs. Daisy Oyle Grace when the jury at Atlanta, Ga., found her not guilty of the charge of shooting her husband.

According to the figures of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' association and other dealers, the timber cut in Minnesota for 1912 will be 2,000,000,000 feet.

A well dressed woman, with a dagger, held an employe at the Moffat railroad station in Denver at bay while a man companion rifled the cash box in the telephone booth.

The grand jury at Chicago returned indictments in the alleged conspiracy against Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, growing out of the alienation suit brought by John C. Henning, Attorney Daniel Donohue, Miss Aileen Heppner and Isaac Stiefel, a private detective, were indicted for conspiracy.

Farmers, teachers, ministers and others connected with farm life gathered in De Kalb, Ill., for a state conference on country life improvement.

A \$6,500,000 mortgage to secure an issue of bonds for that sum was filed in Washington by the American Ice company, popularly known as the ice trust. It covers all the company's properties in Maine, New Jersey, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania.

Sworn statements tending to show that the annual graft collected by high police officials in New York city from gambling houses and other illegal resorts as "protection fees" has amounted within the last year to \$2,400,000 are in the hands of District Attorney Whitman. The statements were made by "Bald" Jack Rose, self-accused graft collector for Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, the alleged instigator of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

Engineer G. W. Swearingen of Pueblo and J. M. Duncan, porter, were killed and several passengers were injured when Rock Island passenger train No. 6, known as the Chicago express, left the tracks near Pueblo, Colo. The engine and all the cars save the Pullmans plunged into the Fountain river.

Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Geraghty are expecting the arrival of a little stranger in October, and Newport society is wondering if this will change the attitude of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French toward their daughter, who ran away with the chauffeur.

The conquest of Mount Sir Sandford, the highest peak of the Selkirk, by Howard Palmer, secretary of the American Alpine club, is announced in a message sent by Mr. Palmer to the American Geographic society. The ascent of the mountain, which is 11,634 feet high and is practically one continuous wall of ice, was made June 24.

Captain Bixby, famous as a pilot of the Union steamboat fleet on its way up the Mississippi to attack Memphis and Vicksburg, is dead at his home in St. Louis. Captain Bixby was the man who coached Mark Twain as a river pilot.

A motor car in which Gifford Pinchot, former government forester, and two other men were riding was demolished at Arkansas City, when an interurban car plunged into it. Mr. Pinchot, who had been speaking throughout Kansas for the Progressive party, was thrown to the ground and slightly bruised.

Rev. Arthur T. Byrt of Brooklyn, a well known Methodist clergyman, was found dead in Lake Sacawana, near Peekskill, N. Y. He had been missing from his cottage at the lake three days. Doctor Byrt had recently been in a sanitarium for treatment for nervous depression.

Politics

Albert J. Beveridge was nominated by the Progressive party for governor of Indiana at the state convention held in Indianapolis.

Benton McMillin was nominated for governor of Tennessee by the Democrats in the state primary. McMillin had four opponents and the result shows that the Democratic party has reunited after the split which resulted in the election of the present Republican governor, Ben Hooper.

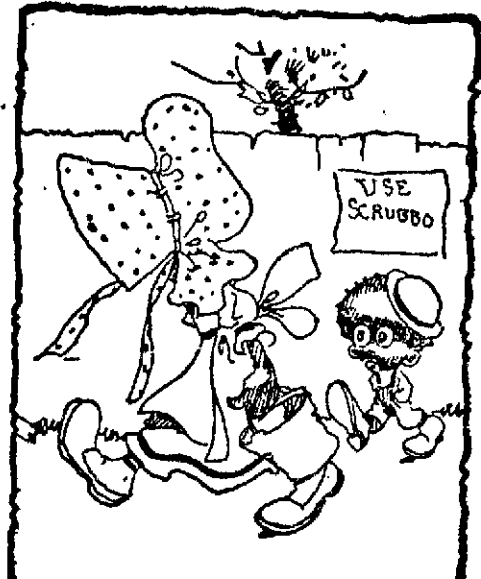
William J. Bryan has contributed \$1,000 to Governor Wilson's campaign fund. A check for this amount was received from the Nebraska. It was accompanied by a letter, the contents of which were not given out, because it was of a personal and private nature.

Governor Woodrow Wilson made positive announcement that he would not resign the governorship of New Jersey during his campaign for the presidency.

Foreign

Two hundred and twenty-four deaths from bubonic plague and seventy-three deaths from cholera were reported to the authorities in the city of Amoy, China, in the three months ended July 31.

UP TO HIM.



"Mammy, what yo' goin' to gib me on mah birthday?"
"Nuffin' if yo's good, chile."

FACE A SIGHT WITH TETTER

Moberly, Mo.—"My trouble began with a small pimple on the left side of my face and it spread all over my face and to my neck. It would be scarlet red when I got warm. My face was a sight. It looked very unpleasant, and it felt uncomfortable. My face was something awful; it just kept me in agony all the time. Some said it was tetter, and some said it was that awful eczema, but I rather think it was tetter. I had been troubled with it for about two years and tried many remedies, but got no relief until I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. "When I would wash my face with the Cuticura Soap and apply the Cuticura Ointment it would cool my skin and draw great big drops of matter out of the skin. You would think I was sweating; it would run down my face just as though I had washed it. It itched and smarted and I suffered in the day time most. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for a month and I was cured of it." (Signed) Mrs. J. Brooksher, April 15, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

In Practice.
Husband—Your extravagance is awful. When I die you'll probably have to beg.
Wife—Well, I should be better off than some poor woman who never had any practice.

Paxtine Antiseptic sprayed into the nasal passages is a surprisingly successful remedy for catarrh. At drug-gists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

When a young man tells a girl she is the only one he ever loved it's up to her to tell him to go and get a reputation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Some men's idea of luck is to owe more than they can pay.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality Largest Variety

"GILT EDGE," the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oil. Black and Polished for men and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c. "French Gloss," 10c.

"STAR" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of metal or tin shoes, 10c. "Dandy," size 25c. "QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes, 10c and 25c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens canvas shoes. In round white cakes packed in zinc tin boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want send the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.

WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World

AGENTS Everybody wears hose. Sell direct to consumers. The line that repeats. Credit plan helps you. Exclusive agency to hustlers. Leary Mfg. Co., Address 8, Denver, Col.

All Seeking Missing Friends, kindred, etc., address AMERICAN TRACING AGENCY, 1115 FIRST AVENUE, E., OELWEIN, IOWA, U. S. A.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 32-1912.

REAL ESTATE

Will Sell my farm, 415 acres. One of the best in the county. Low price, easy terms to quick buyer. Am old, health poor, nearly blind alone. Must sell. Particulars, Address R. D. RICHES, ALABAMA.

SOUTH GEORGIA

I would like to tell you something about the best section of the country and the best town in South Georgia. Many Northern and Western people live here. If you want a factory location, a farm or just a home write me fully. I have nothing to sell but want good citizens to come here to live and be happy. A. B. COOK, Mayor of Fitzgerald, Ga., Prest. 3d Nat'l Bank.

ALABAMA NEEDS 50,000 FARMERS

Dairymen and stock raisers to supply local markets with butter, poultry, vegetables, hogs and cattle. The best lands in the world can be had at \$5.00 to \$50.00 per acre, on easy terms. Let us help you to get a farm in Alabama, where the climate is delightful, where you can raise several crops each year on the same land, and find a ready market for the same. We are supported by the State and sell no lands. Write for information and literature.

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION
MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

THE TERRIBLE CASES OF RINGWORM CURED

By Resinol, Itching and Disfiguring.

Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1912: "My little daughter had a running sore which was told was ringworm, on the back of her head from ear to ear, and also one which spread from one hip to the other, extending from the waist down. They itched her continually. She had to be carried on a pillow, and nights she could not sleep on account of the sores. She suffered terribly, and would scratch continually. I bought Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, and after about two weeks my child was well and hearty." (Signed) Mrs. Emely Skeinik, 2553 Gresham Ave.

Nossville, Pa., May 11, 1912: "It is the greatest pleasure for me to testify to the merits of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment in the treatment of ringworms, from which I suffered for about five weeks until I found a perfect cure in Resinol."

"The trouble began with severe itching, affecting my face and neck. Then burning in the scalp, and I lost a lot of sleep. In all, there were a dozen fairly large sores, with many small ones. The sores were very unsightly. I tried several remedies without much relief until a happy thought struck me to try Resinol Soap and Ointment. It made short work of the ringworm." (Signed) E. S. Gilliland.

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap, 25c; Ointment, 50c. For generous samples write to Dept. 9 K, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

Congratulated.

Prize Fighter (entering school with his son)—You give this boy o' mine a thrashin' yesterday, didn't you? Schoolmaster (very nervous)—Well—I—er—perhaps—

Prize Fighter—Well, give us your 'and; you're a champion. I can't do nothin' with 'im myself.—Punch.

Cole's Carbollacive
Relieves and cures itching, torturing diseases of the skin and mucous membrane. A superior Pile Cure. 25 and 50 cents, by druggists. For free sample write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

In the eyes of a silly girl clothes make a mighty poor specimen of a man look like the real thing.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. Ask for LEWIS' Single Binder cigar, 5c.

It's difficult for a man to be upright after he is down and out.

Sharp Pains In the Back

Point to Hidden Kidney Trouble.
Have you a lame back, aching day and night?
Do you feel a sharp pain after bending over?
When the kidneys seem sore and the action irregular, use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

An Illinois Case
H. H. Davis, 205 Commercial St., Danville, Ill., says: "I was completely laid up with kidney trouble and backache. I spent several weeks in the hospital but was not helped. As a last resort, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was entirely cured. I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c a Box
Doan's Kidney Pills

Hay Fever

The hay fever season is now at hand. If you have had hay fever or rose fever before, you are sure to have it again unless you use this wonderful remedy "Haynox." Treat yourself now so it will never come back. "Haynox" is absolutely safe, a baby could even eat it without harm. Send for the trial package today.

Free Package Coupon
Haynox Co., 144 Main Street
Birmingham, Mich.
Send me by return mail, a free trial package of your wonderful "Haynox," that gives instant relief and cures Hay Fever and Rose Fever. I enclose 10 cents to help pay postage and packing.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
will put you right in a few days.
They do their duty.
Cure Constipation,
Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine must bear Signature
Wm. Wood

WILSON IS NOTIFIED

NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR INFORMED HE IS NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT BY DEMOCRATS.

ACCEPTS HONOR IN SPEECH

Gives His Views on Way Nation Should Be Governed—Would Have Tariff Revised Downward and Trusts Controlled.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 7.—The notification committee named by the Democratic national convention today called upon Gov. Woodrow Wilson at his home and officially told him he had received the nomination for the presidency. Ollie James, chairman of the committee, made the notification speech.

In reply Governor Wilson, after thanking the committee, commented on the unusual nature of the coming campaign in which the candidates must address an awakened nation, impatient of partisan make-believe and never more susceptible to unselfish appeals or to the high arguments of sincere justice. The forces of the nation, he said, are asserting themselves against every form of special privilege and private control, and are seeking bigger things than they have ever heretofore achieved.

Two Great Things to Do.

"How do we expect to handle each of the great matters that must be taken up by the next congress and the next administration?" said Mr. Wilson, and he answered his own query as follows:

What is there to do? It is hard to sum the great task up, but apparently this is the sum of the matter: There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the varied uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace, and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and water powers and mines and water ways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine, and the opening of every highway and facility and the setting up of every safeguard needed by a great industrial, expanding nation.

These are all great matters upon which everybody should be heard. We have got into trouble in recent years chiefly because these large things, which ought to have been handled by taking counsel with as large a number of persons as possible, because they touched every interest and the life of every class and region, have in fact been too often handled in private conference. Our difficulty is not that wicked and designing men have plotted against us, but that our common affairs have been determined upon too narrow a view, and by too private an initiative. Our task now is to effect a great readjustment and get the forces of the whole people once more into play.

Revision of the Tariff.

Coming to the tariff question, the governor said the schedules "have been made up for the purpose of keeping as large a number as possible of the rich and influential manufacturers of the country in a good humor with the Republican party, which desired their constant financial support. The tariff has become a system of favors, which the phraseology of the schedule was often deliberately contrived to conceal."

Reasserting the Democratic conviction that the only legitimate object of tariff duties is to raise revenue for the support of the government, he continued:

There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward, unhesitatingly and steadily downward. It should begin with the schedules which have been most obviously used to kill competition and to raise prices in the United States, arbitrarily and without regard to the prices pertaining elsewhere in the markets of the world; and it should, before it is finished or intermitted, be extended to every item in every schedule which affords any opportunity for monopoly, for special advantage to limited groups of beneficiaries, or for subsidized control of any kind in the markets or the enterprises of the country; until special favors of every sort have been absolutely withdrawn and every part of our laws of taxation shall have been transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden. When we shall have done that, we can fix questions of revenue and of business adjustment in a new spirit and with clear minds.

Control of the Trusts.

The governor spoke of how recent investigations have revealed the connection between the tariff and the

movement of prices, and brought him to the subject of trusts, concerning which he said in part:

I am not one of those who think that competition can be established by law against the drift of a world-wide economic tendency; neither am I one of those who believe that business done upon a great scale by a single organization—call it corporation, or what you will—is necessarily dangerous to the liberties, even the economic liberties, of a great people like our own, full of intelligence and of indomitable energy.

Power in the hands of great business men does not make me apprehensive, unless it springs out of advantages which they have not created for themselves. Big business is not dangerous because it is big, but because its bigness is an unwholesome inflation created by privileges and exemptions which it ought not to enjoy. While competition cannot be created by statutory enactment, it can in large measure be revived by changing the laws and forbidding the practices that killed it, and by enacting laws that will give it heart and occasion again.

Concentration of Credit.

But the problem and the difficulty are much greater than that. There are not merely great trusts and combinations which are to be controlled and deprived of their power to create monopolies and destroy rivals; there is something bigger still than they are and more subtle, more evasive, more difficult to deal with. There are vast confederacies (as I may perhaps call them for the sake of convenience) of banks, railways, express companies, insurance companies, manufacturing corporations, mining corporations, power and development companies and all the rest of the circle, bound together by the fact that the ownership of their stock and the members of their boards of directors are controlled and determined by comparatively small and closely inter-related groups of persons who, by their informal confederacy, may control, if they please and when they will, both credit and enterprise.

Their very existence gives rise to the suspicion of a "money trust," a concentration of the control of credit which may at any time become infinitely dangerous to free enterprise. If such a concentration and control does not actually exist, it is evident that it can easily be set up and used at will. Laws must be devised which will prevent this, if laws can be worked out by fair and free counsel that will accomplish that result without destroying or seriously embarrassing any sound or legitimate business undertaking or necessary and wholesome arrangement.

Question of Conservation.

Of conservation and allied matters Governor Wilson said:

I do not know any greater question than that of conservation. We have been a spendthrift nation and must now husband what we have left. We must do more than that. We must develop, as well as preserve, our water powers and must add great waterways to the transportation facilities of the nation, to supplant the railways within our borders as well as upon the isthmus. We must revive our merchant marine, too, and fill the seas again with our own fleets. We must add to our present postoffice service a parcels post as complete as that of any other nation. We must look to the health of our people upon every hand, as well as hearten them with justice and opportunity.

Free to Serve the People.

In concluding, the governor said: A presidential campaign may easily degenerate into a mere personal contest and so lose its real dignity and significance. There is no indispensable man. The government will not collapse and go to pieces if any one of the gentlemen who are seeking to be entrusted with its guidance should be left at home. But men are instruments. We are as important as the cause we represent, and in order to be important must really represent a cause. What is our cause? The people's cause? That is easy to say, but what does it mean? The common as against any particular interest whatever? Yes, but that, too, needs translation into acts and policies. We represent the desire to set up an untangled government, a government that cannot be used for private purposes, either in the field of business or in the field of politics; a government that will not tolerate the use of the organization of a great party to serve the personal aims and ambitions of any individual, and that will not permit legislation to be employed to further any private interest. It is a great conception, but I am free to serve it, as you also are. I could not have accepted a nomination which left me bound to any man or any group of men. No man can be just who is not free; and no man who has to show favors ought to undertake the solemn responsibility of government in any rank or post whatever, least of all in the supreme post of president of the United States.

To be free is not necessarily to be wise. But wisdom comes with counsel, with the frank and free conference of untrammelled men united in the common interest. Should I be intrusted with the great office of president, I would seek counsel wherever it could be had upon free terms. I know the temper of the great convention which nominated me; I know the temper of the country that lay back of that convention and spoke through it. I heed with deep thankfulness the message you bring me from it. I feel that I am surrounded by men whose principles and ambitions are those of true servants of the people. I thank God, and will take courage.

LAND SOCIAL BANDIT

CAPTURED COLLEGE GRADUATE AMASSES TREASURES IN JEKYLL-HYDE CAREER.

LOOT RICH OF OVER \$150,000

"Only Robbed the Wealthy," Is His Excuse for a Score of Robberies of Chicago Homes—Boasts Like Robin Hood.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Treasure worth \$150,000 was recovered Saturday and a career that had surpassed that pictured for any of the "society bandits" of fiction checked when an exciting chase in the loop resulted in the capture of Jacob F. Guthrie of 1613 Prairie avenue.

Cultured, a college graduate and a former high school instructor, Guthrie is charged with having surpassed Raffles, Arsene Lupin and the other creations of authors. Robberies in a score of homes of Chicago's wealthy residents are charged to him. Art treasures, silverware, rare books, jewelry, objects of historical value and ones appreciated only by a connoisseur were his prey.

Society columns of the newspapers furnished him with a guide to the doings of the victims he selected. Every one of the score of robberies charged to him are believed to have been planned with caution and circumspection, and while the police were looking for experienced robbers they blamed for the crimes Guthrie was working as an employee in the city hall—an assistant chemist in the city laboratory.

When the police, after the capture of Guthrie, raided the barn and storage warehouse where he had hid his booty they were astonished. It was as if they had entered the cave of the robbers that Al Baha found. Paintings whose value was told in four figures, costly jewels, monogrammed silverware, rare books and objects of a similar nature were heaped in profusion in the barn and were held in the warehouse. Receipts held by Guthrie, and which he tried to destroy in his flight, called for these valuables.

Seized by the police, they were taken as evidence against him. When confronted with the accumulation of evidence against him Guthrie finally admitted that he was the man sought for a number of robberies.

"I only robbed the rich," was his excuse, given half-boastingly in a way that recalled the vauntings of Robin Hood.

Several days ago Guthrie had given the bank four checks which looked suspicious to the bank officials, and upon his arrival to collect the \$900 that the paper represented Officer McCaffrey seized him.

The prisoner, a man over six feet in height and 200 pounds in weight, struck repeatedly at the detective and broke away from him while on his way to the cell.

He fled west in West Washington street, McCaffrey and a huge crowd following crying "Stop thief!"

Above the roar of the elevated trains, John Murtagh, policeman, who was standing at Fifth avenue and West Randolph street, heard the shouting of the crowd. As Guthrie was in the lead he was singled out as the cause of the disturbance, and the policeman leaped at him, throwing his arms about Guthrie's legs and bringing him to the ground.

After a struggle between the two policemen and the prisoner, in which blood flowed freely and clothes were ripped to tatters, Guthrie was finally brought to the detective bureau and placed—or rather shoved—into a cell.

ARCHBALD CASE DECEMBER 3

Immediate Trial Desired by House Is Refused by Senate After an Executive Session.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court on impeachment proceedings brought by the house of representatives was set by the senate Saturday to open Tuesday, December 3, the second day of the next regular session of congress. The house managers, who brought charges of misconduct against Judge Archbald, demanded that the trial open Wednesday, August 7. Judge Archbald through his attorney, A. S. Worthington, presented to the senate a formal request that it be deferred until October 15 on the ground that his case could not be prepared before that time. After two hours in executive session, the senate, by a vote of 44 to 19, determined upon the postponement.

Atlantic Mail Delayed by Strike.
Louden, Aug. 6.—Week end mails from America are being delayed by the strike of the stokers on the American liners. Every ship leaving New York with a green crew has been unable to keep to her schedule.

Cudahy Family Is Reunited.
Kansas City, Aug. 6.—The reunion of the family of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Cudahy was completed when the four children arrived from Pasadena, Cal., Sunday, where they had been in the custody of their grandmother.

Negro Becomes Jewish Convert.
New York, Aug. 6.—Rufus L. Berry, a colored lawyer of Brooklyn, embraced the Jewish faith here Sunday in the home of Rabbi Scheffer. Rev. Melse's a cantor, assisted in the ceremony.

STATE NEWS

La Crosse.—Albert T. Twesme, Galesville, former assemblyman, announced his candidacy for congress on the Republican ticket in the Tenth district.

Madison.—The state printing board awarded the state printing contract to the Democrat Printing company, Madison, for two years from January 1, 1913.

Ashland.—Wisconsin members of the naval militia at Washburn will be court-martialed on charges of having refused to obey commands of the officers.

Kenosha.—A sanitary survey of the waters of Lake Michigan under the direction of agents of the Wisconsin state hygienic laboratory was begun.

Waukesha.—The Chicago Brass and Bronze company may locate in this city. The old Wisconsin Central car shops will be transformed into a suitable plant for the company.

Oshkosh.—Sheriff John Villwock is in the northern hospital for the insane. It is believed that the official was affected by his duties.

Fond du Lac.—Through the efforts of P. H. Martin, attorney, the whereabouts of Jacob Spies, who is sought by his brother, Mathias Spies, Pennsylvania, may be learned. Jacob Spies left his home in Germany in the fifties and located on a farm in Fond du Lac county. A county directory published in 1890 gives his address as Calvary, in the town of Marshfield. He lived on a farm near there.

La Crosse.—An explosion in one of the buildings of the La Crosse Gas and Electric company resulted in the wrecking of the building which had been used as a machinery room and plant office and the injury of four men by burns. The two most seriously injured were taken to the hospital to have their wounds dressed. They will recover.

Oconomowoc.—The annual convention of the Lutheran charitable associations, which will be held at Watertown Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, will spend a part of Wednesday in Oconomowoc. After the session the delegates will be entertained at boat and auto trips about the city. About forty will attend.

Janesville.—Myron Sperry, aged sixty, employed by the city as a sweeper, was killed by being struck by a switching freight train that was backing on the tracks at the Academy street crossing. He was thrown from the sweeper and was ground under the wheels.

Wausau.—Agitation for a \$50,000 packing house for Wausau has been started. The promoters have done a little preliminary canvassing and have found the attitude tolerably favorable. It is said that local meat men are in favor of the proposition and that they are willing to subscribe for stock in the new company.

Appleton.—The Royal bridge over the Shioc river was washed out. The river is still rising. The Wolf and Embarrass rivers are all rising.

Kenosha.—An ordinance will be presented to the council providing for the inspection of all dairies supplying milk for sale in the city.

Fond du Lac.—A tattered felt hat may be the means of fastening the guilt upon two men who committed a brutal assault upon A. E. Richardson, proprietor of the North-western restaurant, North Fond du Lac. Two men entered the restaurant and ordered lunch. When Richardson started to serve them, they felled him with an iron bar and began to rifle his clothing. Calls for assistance brought attendants from the kitchen. The men escaped, leaving the bar and a hat. Two men were arrested, one hatless, as they reached the city on a freight train. Richardson is in a serious condition.

Madison.—The first session of the national conference of magazine and newspaper writers and other educators on the subject of whether press writers are "free to tell the truth" was held in the gymnasium of the University of Wisconsin and was attended by a large number of well-known persons of Wisconsin and other states.

The conference was called under the auspices of the extension department of the university and Dean Louis E. Reber of that department presided. He made a short introductory address explaining the reasons why the university stood sponsor for the gathering.

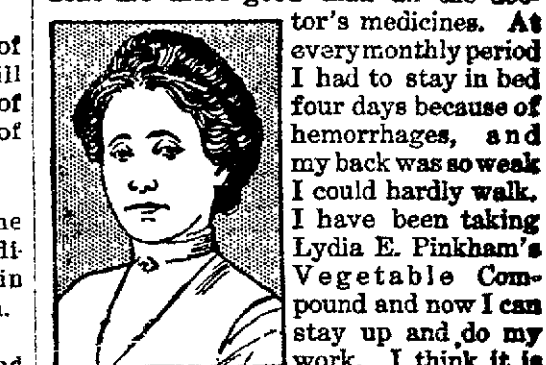
Sheboygan.—Frederick Schmidt, seventeen-year-old son of Herman Schmidt of Schwana, was killed by lightning on the farm of his uncle, Frederick Schmidt, William Philip and Minnie Schmidt were knocked unconscious by the same bolt. The shock may prove fatal to Philip.

Kewaskum.—Five thousand people were here during the two days of the annual homecoming. Company D, First infantry, Milwaukee, was present, participating in military drills and a sham battle.

WHERE DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. Green's Health—Her Own Statement.

Covington, Mo.—"Your medicine has done me more good than all the doctor's medicines. At every monthly period I had to stay in bed four days because of hemorrhages, and my back was so weak I could hardly walk. I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I can stay up and do my work. I think it is the best medicine on earth for women."



—Mrs. JENNIE GREEN, Covington, Mo.

How Mrs. Cline Avoided Operation.

Brownsville, Ind.—"I can say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me more good than anything else. One doctor said I must be operated upon for a serious female trouble and that nothing could help me but an operation."

"I had hemorrhages and at times could not get any medicine to stop them. I got in such a weak condition that I would have died if I had not got relief soon."

"Several women who had taken your Compound, told me to try it and I did and found it to be the right medicine to build up the system and overcome female troubles."

"I am now in great deal better health than I ever expected to be, so I think I ought to thank you for it."—Mrs. O. M. CLINE, S. Main St., Brownsville, Ind.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't melt or warp, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers at 6 cent prepaid for 24. HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER

JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

TOO MUCH.



I begged Lorraine to smile to me, For I with love was daft. She smiled! She more than smiled, for she Just held her sides and laughed!

The New Sport.

"These here New Yorkers is bound to have their sports, I see," said Uncle Silas.

"In what way?" asked the boarder. "Why," said Uncle Silas, "since they give up hoss-racin' they've gone in heavy for the turkey trot. Don't seem to me's if that could be very excitin'."—Harper's Weekly.

No Danger.

"Do you believe we are in any danger of losing our birthright?" "Not a bit—that is, those of us who are doomed to always work for what we get are not."

A smooth man is liable to be slippery.

To The Last Mouthful

one enjoys a bowl of crisp, delightful

Post Toasties

with cream or stewed fruit—or both.

Some people make an entire breakfast out of this combination.

Try it!

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited, Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.